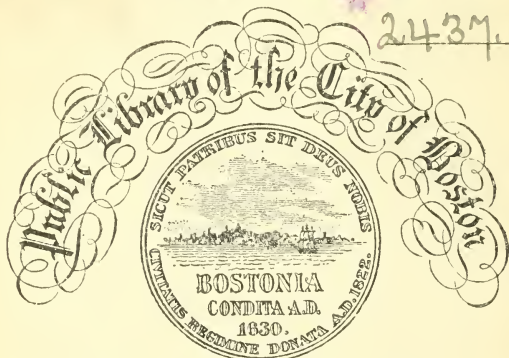


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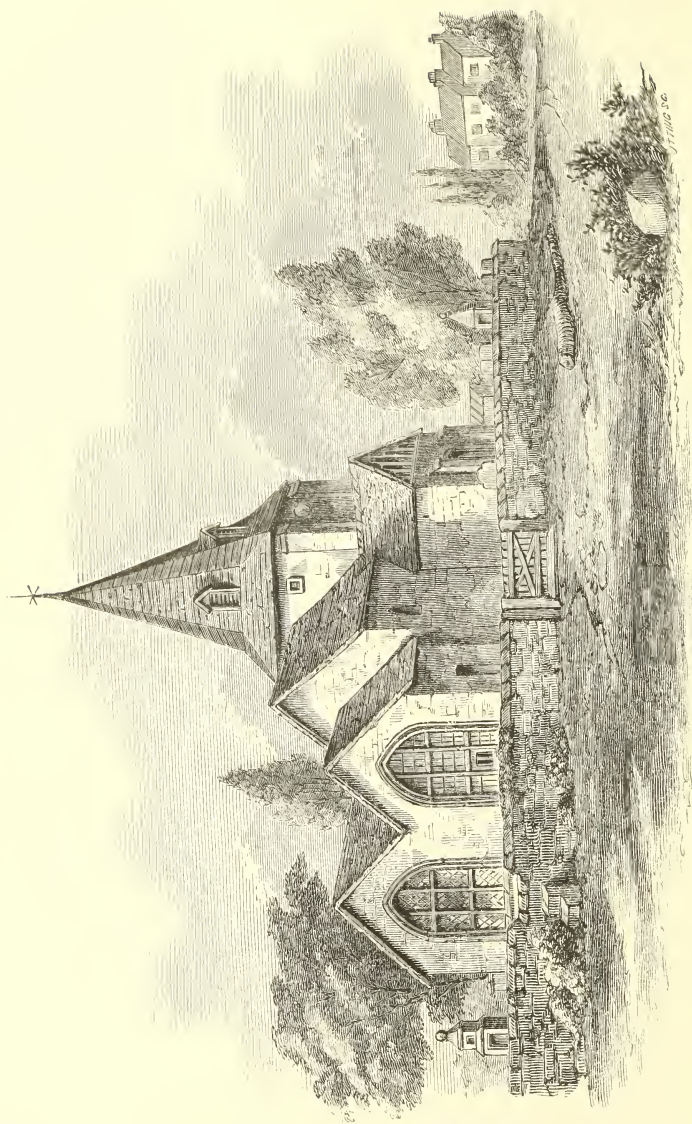
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OLD CHURCH, HURSTPIERPOINT.

# HURSTPIERPOINT;

ITS

## LORDS AND FAMILIES,

Ancient and Modern.

BY

WILLIAM SMITH ELLIS, ESQ.

*(Reprinted from Vol. XI. of the Sussex Archæological Collections.)*

L O N D O N :

JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, 36, SOHO SQUARE;

AND

THOMAS WELLS, HURSTPIERPOINT.

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# DESCENT OF THE MANOR OF HURST-PIERPOINT, AND OF ITS LORDS.

BY WILLIAM SMITH ELLIS, ESQ.

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THE following is the account given of Hurst-Pierpoint in the Domesday Survey :—

“ In Bottingelle (Buttinghill) hundred, Robert holds Herst of William. Earl Godwin held it. It was then assessed at 41 hides. It is now not rated, because it was always exempt from the land-tax. At the time it was transferred there were only  $18\frac{1}{2}$  hides. There are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hides in the rape of the Earl of Moreton, and 19 hides in the rape of William de Braiose. The arable is 25 plough lands. There are two ploughs in the demesne, and thirty-five villains, and eight bondsmen have  $21\frac{1}{2}$  ploughs. Here is a church, eight ministers, three mills of nine shillings, eighty acres of meadow, and a wood of fifty hogs. William holds three hides of this land; Gilbert  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hides, which villains formerly held. The total value in the time of King Edward was £36; it was subsequently reduced to £9, and the whole is now estimated at £12.”

This is one of the largest manors, if not the largest, in Sussex, mentioned in Domesday as held by a mesne tenant, the more extensive ones being possessed by the great baronial tenants in chief, and ecclesiastical corporations. Several subinfeudations of so considerable a lordship were no doubt made, the greater number of which have either ceased to exist, or from early desuetude, or extinction of dependent suit and service, have continued to the present day as independent manors, and cannot be identified, except conjecturally, from circumstances of ownership and locality. However, the manor of

Howcourt, in Lancing, Domesday Book itself testifies, was held of or included in the manor of Herst. In addition to this, the manors of Pakyns and Hautbois,<sup>1</sup> the demesnes of which are in the parish, are the only two besides, with perhaps that of Hixted, that can be clearly presumed to have been members; though it is probable that the manor of Oathall in Wivelsfield, of which the manor of Leigh in Cuckfield and Hurstpierpoint is a subinfeudation, was originally another. It is not often that a manor and a parish are conterminous; still less so, that a parish does not contain lands belonging to more than one manor: this double position was that of Hurstpierpoint: the manor, from its large area, extended into several parishes, and the parish, though not extensive, contains lands that are parcel of the adjoining manors of Sedlescombe and Pangdean, and perhaps of others.

The preceding extract from Domesday does not inform us who the "Robert" was who was the under-tenant of the manor, though elsewhere the lord paramount is mentioned as William de Warren. It is only by circumstantial evidence we know his surname was De Pierpoint; for no deed, recital, or any document of a later date, describes, as is often the case with other families, the Domesday tenant as ancestor, direct or indirect, of any subsequent owner of the name of Pierpoint; and in early deeds, as in the cartulary of Lewes Priory, down to the time of Henry the Third at least, the place is mentioned as "Hurst" simply, though it might probably at one time have been called West-Hurst, in contradistinction to East-Hurst, before it got the appellation of Hurst-Monceux. There can be no question, however, that the Pierpoints enjoyed the possession of the manor which received their distinctive name, in unbroken male descent from the Conquest till the period when it passed out of the family by a female heir, an interval of about three centuries. But it is so often assumed by topographers that the Domesday tenant of a manor is the ancestor in the male line of subsequent owners, when we know that a female

<sup>1</sup> This manor (according to Sir William Burrell), though now only a small farm, called "Abbeys," took its name from the family of Hautbois, many of whose deeds are to be found in the Lewes Cartulary. The place which gave this family their

name, or received it from them, if a corruption of *Haut-bois*, was Hobbesse, a parish in Norfolk, as it is spelt in the Domesday Survey, being then held by William de Warren.—See an account of the parish and family in Parkins' *Norfolk*.



inheriting, even at that early period, frequently imposed her patronymic on her husband and son, that truth requires extreme caution in admitting prevalent statements of this nature, which arise from conclusions too hastily formed. In the case before us, though the Robert of Hurst is not called by his surname in Domesday, yet that document, in giving the undertenants of William de Warren in Suffolk, mentions Robert, Godfrey, and Rainald “de Petraponte,” as owners of lands which appear by subsequent deeds to be possessed by the Pierpoints of Hurst; and other their possessions in Sussex can be traced up to their Domesday owners, “Godfrey” and “Robert.” In the *Gallia Christiana* (vol. ii., Appendix) a charter is cited, dated 1059, by which Robert de Petrapont and his brother Godfrey gave the tithes of Cuverville to a monastery.<sup>1</sup>

There can be little doubt that these are the same persons as the Domesday tenants. Where a mesne tenant holds largely of his superior lord, he is often found to be his son or other near relative; such was undoubtedly the case with the Pierpoints and Warrens. In Sussex, Robert de Pierpoint held 58 hides of land, and Godfrey 24—together 82 hides, or about 9000 acres of land. To this enumeration should be added the possessions of William Fitz-Reinald, who had Poynings and other manors amounting to 30 hides, nearly 4000 acres; for this person also held land in Wretham, in Suffolk, the manor of the Pierpoints; and it is probable he was son of Reinald de Pierpoint before mentioned. In order to ascertain *what* relation the Pierpoints might be to the Warrens, an inspection of the pedigree of the latter<sup>2</sup> makes us acquainted with a “Godfrey,” uncle of the William de

<sup>1</sup> “Gilston of Gileston, to which there was a manor or lordship attached, was so called from Sir Giles Pierpoint, one of Bernard Newmarch’s knights. Joyee, daughter and heir of John Pierpoint *alias* Parkville, married Walter or Watkin Gunter, eighth in descent from Sir Peter, a contemporary of Sir Giles.”—(Jones’s *Hist. of Brecknock*, vol. ii. part 2, p. 593.) In the pedigree of Gunter, in Vincent’s *Sussex*, quoted in Dallaway’s *Chichester Rape*, Richard Gunter, seventh in descent from Jenkin Gunter, temp. William I., marries Maud, daughter and heiress of John de Pierpoint.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Watson’s handsomely embellished volumes, *Memoirs of the Earls of Warren*, are generally resorted to for information on this family; but that work is well known to be, in many respects, quite untrustworthy: abounding with hasty conclusions, false deductions, erroneous statements, and quotations from bad or doubtful authorities. The pedigree of the Warrens at the end of this paper is compiled from deeds and other documents by the late Mr. Stapleton (a very safe authority), and brought together by Mr. Eyton, in his excellent *Antiquities of Shropshire*.

Warren of Domesday, who might have been, and probably was, father of Robert and Godfrey de Pierpoint, and perhaps, also, of Reinald, and who might have fought at the battle of Hastings, and died before the Domesday Survey.

We shall now endeavour to give an account of the successive lords of the manor, and of their families. The account given by Collins in his *Peerage*, of the Pierpoints, is probably in the main correct, and doubtful chiefly in the early part. It professes to be compiled from authorities that are cited, amongst others a pedigree of the family. But such pedigrees, whether to be found in visitations, or made out irrespectively by heralds, are in the early parts now so generally found to be fabulous, or put together upon insufficient evidence, and often upon none at all, that they are never to be relied upon, unless confirmed by unquestionable testimonies. And such pedigrees, and most genealogies, until the advent of a more sceptical race of genealogists, were characterized by a frequent absence of all criticism, and an utter confusion and inconsistency of dates. Thus Collins, in the account before us, states that the Robert de Pierpoint of Domesday held ten knights' fees of Earl Warren in Sussex, giving as his authority the *Testa de Nevill*, a document compiled in the time of Henry III., full 150 years afterwards. But when, in citing a French genealogy of the family, he says this Robert was a lieutenant-general in the Conqueror's army, it is possible he may be correct.

As to the place which gave name to the family, Collins, giving as his authority, "family evidences at Holme-Pierpoint," says that they continued their possessions, viz., the castle of Pierrepont, in the south confines of Picardy, and diocese of Laon, in 35 Henry I., 13 Henry II., and 2 Richard I., and were benefactors to the Abbey of Thionville, for lands in the territory of Sornicourt and Veel. Mr. Eyton, however, states that the family took their name from Pont St. Pierre, a vill in the diocese of Rouen, situate at the confluence of the rivers Andelle and Seine. But this seems simply a conjecture. Pont St. Pierre is evidently a bridge, or a town clustering near a bridge, named after the family of St. Pierre, as Pontdelarch, called also Pont-Arches, was after the family of Arches, and others, as Pont-Audomare, Pont-Cardon, similarly named.

Collins, following the pedigree he mentions, says that Robert left a son William, who had a son Hugh, whose issue were Simon and Robert. This may be true; but we shall content ourselves with such notices as are to be obtained from genuine documents.

The next notice, then, after Domesday, that we obtain of the family, is in a deed from the Cartulary of Lewes Priory (quoted in Watson's *Memoirs*, i. 126), in which Hugh, Robert, and William de Pierpoint, occur as witnesses to a charter of William, third Earl of Warren, who died 1148, the charter itself being proved to be dated about two years before. These might have been sons of the Robert in Domesday.

By the *Liber Niger*, it appears that in 1166, Robert de Pierpoint was owner of a knight's fee in Lincolnshire. By the same document, it appears that Simon de Pierpoint was coparcener of some land held of the Bishop of Chichester. Unfortunately the tenants of the Earl of Warren for the rape of Lewes are not specified in this valuable record.

Fuller, in his *Worthies*, gives the name of Richard de Pierpoint as sheriff of Cheshire, 35 Henry II. Watson says that Beatrix, who married William de Warren, lord of Wormegay, who died 1208, was daughter and heiress of Hugh de Pierpoint, probably the before-mentioned Hugh. Dansey, in his *Crusaders*, says that Robert and Simon de Pierpoint were with Richard I. at the siege of Acre. This is highly probable. About 1175, Simon de Pierpoint and William de Pierpoint were witnesses to a certificate of John Le Strange. 1194-1203, Simon de Pierpoint appears as a knight. At the same time occur Alan de Pierpoint and William de Pierpoint, brothers, probably sons of Simon. Guy de Pierpoint *alias* de Glazeley, probably son of Alan, and father of a second Alan his heir, had three sons, Harry, Alan, and William, by Juliana, who survived him. Juliana, in a cause, names Adam de Pierpoint her attorney. 1238, Wydo de Pierpoint was witness to a feoffment of John Le Strange. 1255, Alan de Pierpoint was lord of Glazeley. All these notices are from Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. i. p. 211, where there is a pedigree of the Glazeleys of five generations, from Alan of 1225 down to 1353, but no arms are assigned to the

family. There cannot be much doubt that this Shropshire branch of the Pierpoints came from Hurst. During the reign of Henry III., we meet with scattered members of the family whom it is impossible to affiliate. In a dateless deed of this reign, Simon de Pierpoint grants and confirms to Walter, son of Randolph de Pierpoint, all the land which Randolph held in Hurst, Wyke, and Wrandham (Wrentham, in Suffolk), the witnesses to which are Peter de Hurst, and Simon, son of Peter of Hurst.<sup>1</sup> Richard de Pierpoint, and Ralph his brother, are witnesses to a dateless charter of Gilbert de Ockley. Edmund de Pierpoint was witness about 1275 to a charter of Sir Robert de Pierpoint.<sup>2</sup> John de Pierpoint, of Hove, had a daughter, Helewisha, married about 32 Edward I., to John de Bolney. And a Walter de Pierpoint, of Hove, occurs 28 Edward III.<sup>3</sup> Another Walter, of Ovingdean, is met with much later, viz., 14 Henry VI. (Gainsford Deeds, Harl. MSS., 392, p. 88.) From the *Testa de Nevill* we learn that Simon de Pierpoint, *temp.* Henry III., held ten knights' fees of the Earl of Warren; and that John de Perpunt-held land by serjeanty in Nottinghamshire. The former was probably the Simon who, 23 Henry III., had a suit between William Earl of Warren, concerning free warren in Hurst and Goldbridge. This Simon, Collins says, died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Robert, who sided with Henry III. against the Barons, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Lewes, 1264. According to the same authority he was succeeded by Sir Robert,<sup>4</sup> his son and heir, who married Annora, sole daughter to Michael de Manvers (who died 39 Henry III.), and sister and heir to Lionel de Manvers, whereby he became possessed of several lordships in Nottinghamshire, and among them the lordship of Holme-Pierpoint. This Sir Robert was dead before 1292; and by Annora his wife, who had survived him, he had two

<sup>1</sup> A facsimile of this deed is in the Burrell MSS., and is given at length in p. 56 of the *History of Hurstpierpoint*, 12mo, 1837. The deed is supposed to comprehend the farm called "Randells," part of the Danny estate.

<sup>2</sup> Lewes Cartulary. <sup>3</sup> Plea Rolls.

<sup>4</sup> According to the pedigree in Davy's Suffolk Collections in the British Museum,

it was a Sir Henry who married Annora. This pedigree in other respects differs from Collins, as also does much more materially the pedigree in the Visitation of Notts, which seems in many respects to have no foundation whatever, but in the imagination of the compiler. Collins's account is supported by the pedigree in the Plea Rolls.



sons, Simon and Robert. Simon was one of those who were summoned as barons to Parliament, 22 Edward I.: his daughter Sibilla marrying Edmund Ufford, whose descendants were owners of the Sussex property, including Hurst; whilst Robert, his brother, who carried on the line, and was progenitor of the Barons Pierpoint, Dukes of Kingston, had the Nottinghamshire estates. Further information of the lords of Hurst at this period is supplied from other sources, which confirm Collins's account. In Suckling's *Suffolk* (ii. 369), we are told that Henstead was attached to the great manor of Wrentham, held by Godfrey de Pierpoint at the Domesday Survey. To distinguish it from another manor of the same name, it was called Henstead-Perpounds, which in 1349 was owned by Alan de Henstead, who was also then patron of the living; in 1301-1316, Simon de Pierpoint holding the patronage. In 1271, Sir Simon obtained license of free warren for his estates in Benacre, Wrentham, and Henstead. John, son of Sir Simon, married Ela, daughter of Sir William de Calthorp, who on their marriage, 5 Edward III., had settled on them the manor of Hurst-Pierpoint. Soon after this period, their interests ceased in Henstead. From the *Plea Rolls*, 28 Edward III. (*Coll. Topog. et Geneal.* part iii. p. 272), it appears that Simon, son of Sir Simon de Pierpoint, Chevalier, son of Robert, sought to recover from Walter de Pierpoint, one messuage, one carucate of land, and 100*s.* rent in Hove. From these additional particulars it would seem that John and Simon were brothers of Sibilla, and left no issue, their sister becoming their sole heir.

It would be irrelevant, now our notices of the Pierpoints of Hurst, indeed of Sussex, are brought to a close, to pursue a branch of the family who had no connection with the county; but in the spirit of that feeling of interest and affectionate remembrance which follow the departure of those with whom we have been long associated, a very concise account of the descent and fortunes of that more distinguished line of the Pierpoints, who became extinct only at the end of the last century, may be excused and welcomed.

Sir Robert, brother of the last Sir Simon, of Hurst, attended Edward in his Scottish wars, and was succeeded by several generations, who maintained their knighthood in every

reign, till in the time of Charles I., Robert Pierpoint was raised to the peerage, by the titles of Baron Pierrepont, Viscount Newark, and Earl of Kingston-upon-Hull, whose son obtained the further dignity of Marquis of Dorchester. This last title, however, became extinct in the person of its first occupant, he dying without male issue. The other titles passed to his male heir, in whose successor Evelyn Pierrepont, 1706, the marquissate of Dorchester was revived, and who in 1715 was advanced to the highest grade in the peerage, by being created Duke of Kingston. This and all the other hereditary dignities, however, became extinct with the death of Evelyn Pierrepont, grandson of the first Duke, in 1773.

But the name of Pierrepont and some of the titles were subsequently revived. Charles Meadows, being son of Philip Meadows, by Frances, sister and heir of Evelyn, last Duke of Kingston, assumed the name of Pierrepont, and was created Baron Pierrepont of Holme-Pierrepont, and Viscount Newark, 1796; and Earl Manvers, 1816, ancestor of the present Earl Manvers, &c.

Before we proceed to notice the successors of the Pierpoints, we may well pause to indulge in a few observations on a race who for so many generations occupied a foremost rank among those proud and potent vassals of a long feudal and warlike period, those Anglo-Norman Sussex knights and warriors—the Echinghams and St. Legers, the Poynings' and Kaynes', the Savages and Percys and Bohuns. Whether one race is really more prolific than another—not within the narrow limits of a county and a century, but comprehending all the male descendants in a direct line of some one progenitor for four or five centuries—would be a curious genealogical inquiry, and not without much ethnological and physiological interest. But certainly there are families who flourish so numerously for a few generations in certain districts, and then almost entirely disappear, as if struck down root and branch by some curse or plague; whilst others never cease from the land, but, pushing deep and wide their roots, keep up their numbers with unfailing fertility on their native soil. There were Chatfields and Luxfords and Cruttendens, in Sussex 500 years ago; and there are probably as many Chatfields and Luxfords and Cruttendens in the county now,

as would furnish a battalion for the militia. In the days of Elizabeth there were Coverts and Culpepers enough in the county to have formed a grand jury; in the days of Victoria it is doubtful if a Covert or Culpeper is to be met with from Chichester to Rye. Is the race then extinct, or is its fecundity kept up on the banks of the Severn or the Humber, in the wilds of Connemara, or among the Cheviots and Grampians? Or did the *Mayflower* carry across the Atlantic the surviving scions of the stock, and does a new race of Coverts and Culpepers rank high among the planters of Virginia and the merchants of New York? Such problems may be classed with the curiosities of genealogy, and may one day receive a solution.

To return to the Pierpoints. At the Conquest, they seem to have had as large a share in the partition of Sussex as any other under-tenants. A century and a half afterwards, at the time of Henry the Third, they were among the most extensive landholders of the county, Simon de Pierpoint then holding, as we have seen, ten knights' fees, his neighbour and cousin, Thomas De Poynings, holding the same number. Here, however, a difference seems to have arisen in the fortunes of the two families—a difference that seems to have grown in the same direction for some generations afterwards. A knight's fee is said to have been equal to about 600 acres; we have seen that the two Pierpoints, at the Domesday Survey, held about 9000 acres (the lands of Godfrey passing by some means to the successors of his brother Robert). The possessions of the predecessor of the Poynings' amounted to about 4000 acres. The family of Poynings then, so early as Henry III.'s time, had added to their manors, whilst the Pierpoints seem to have parted with many of theirs without acquiring new ones; and this disparity seems to have gone on widening till the Poynings', at the time when the last Pierpoint was gathered to his fathers in their ancestral place of sepulture, had attained a height of rank and wealth that eclipsed all the Pierpoints had gained two centuries before or after,—at the time when they were ranked among the barons of the realm, had built a stately castle, had gained laurels on every battle-field, had made splendid alliances, had acquired manors and parks and forests stretching across the county,

and had achieved a reputation and a position that placed them on a level with the most renowned dukes and earls of the kingdom. The fame, indeed, of the Poynings' seems to have rose as that of the Pierpoints fell; for we do not read of a Poynings going to the Holy Land, and being afterwards commemorated by a Crusader's effigy remaining to this day, as was the case with the Pierpoints; nor does it appear that a Poynings as well as a Pierpoint was at the battle of Lewes, and got noticed in history; nor could the annals of Poynings' or Pierpoints match what is recorded of their neighbours the Kahaigues and Cheneys, who before the close of the fourteenth century had founded several distinct houses, all bearing their hereditary Norman name, but distinct armorial bearings, indicating alliances with heiresses; and, while no branch lost its original position, some attained more exalted rank. So wide-spread, indeed, was their name, that it is affixed to more than twenty towns or manors; and Fuller, writing in the sixteenth century, observes of it—"The name of Cheney is so noble and diffused through the catalogue of sheriffs, that it is harder to miss than to find them in any county." But the proofs of the wealth, populousness, and consequent extended fame of a *race* or a *house*, are often delusive. The Cheneys showed evidently a proud tenacity of their *name*, though they frequently changed their coat armour; such was the case in both points with the Nevills, perhaps the greatest of all the great *houses* of England; yet, who by their Norman name would appear to be also of Norman blood, are in reality, in all their distinguished branches, direct descendants in the male line of the Saxon Earls of Northumberland. The Pierpoints and Poynings', therefore, we may fairly presume, from the infrequency of their names, did not keep up their patronymics in the persons of their younger sons, whose descendants are doubtless to be found named after their manors or offices, or fathers' Christian names.

Some remarks on the armorial bearings of the Pierpoints must conclude this digression from our otherwise matter-of-fact narrative.

The arms borne (according to Dansey's *Crusaders*) by Robert de Pierpoint at the siege of Acre, were *Azure, a chief chequy or and gules*, and by Simon de Pierpoint, *Chequy or*



*and gules, a chief azure.* The roll whence these arms are taken is of rather doubtful authority—at least the blazonry of arms, which may have been subsequently added. That the Pierpoints of Hurst, however, did bear the former coat, we have the best testimony, viz., a brass memorial of Edmund Ufford, who married Sibilla Pierpoint, whereon are the arms of Ufford impaling *Azure a chief chequy or and gules*, for Pierpoint.<sup>1</sup> This chequy character of the coat of arms, of course, denotes a connection with the De Warrens. According to the prevalent but certainly erroneous notion, of families in feudal times adopting, wholly or in part, the bearings of their superior lords, *as vassalls*, the Pierpoint coat would indicate a feudal dependence on the De Warrens. But if so, how is it that, at a period not a generation after the time when it is contended armorial bearings became general, viz., during the reign of Richard I., out of the nineteen tenants of the Earl of Warren in the rape of Lewes *anno* 26 Henry III., not a single coat can be found in the heraldic dictionaries containing chequy assigned to any one of the families of these nineteen under-tenants, except that of Pierrepoint? The source in fact, as a general rule, of a new coat of arms, which any material modification is, even of tincture, was *family*, not feudal relationship, the two being often, it is true, identical. The son adopted with some change the arms of his father or mother or wife. It will be concluded, therefore, that the Pierpoint coat, resembling the Warren, is a confirmation of the former being a branch of the latter family. But in this case, the confirmation is only apparent. The well-known chequy coat of the Warrens was not adopted by them till the marriage of William, the second Earl of Warren, who died 1138, with Isabel de Vermandois, whose coat that was, Waleran Earl of Mellent, her first husband, having also borne it, as appears on his seal engraved in Watson's *Memoirs of the Earls of Warren*. This, was, therefore, three generations subsequent to the time when the Pierpoints branched off from the Warrens. The early Pierpoints, consequently, bore (unless they had relinquished it for another) the ancient arms of the Warrens. The old genealogies of this family affirm their original patronymic to have been St. Martin; their first known ancestor the

<sup>1</sup> Bloomfield and Parkins's *Norfolk*, ix. 392.

Bishop might, indeed, have been of that family, for the Warrens had property *at St. Martin*; but no known coat of St. Martin resembles the presumed ancient coat of De Warren, viz., a bend, for such a charge was combined with the early blazonry of the Vermandois coat, and would indicate a reluctance, as was often shown, altogether to abandon the paternal arms.<sup>1</sup> The question then arises, when and by whom was the chief chequy of the Pierpoints adopted? This at present cannot be ascertained; but there can be little doubt that some alliance with a descendant of the house of Warren was the origin of the assumption of this coat of arms.<sup>2</sup> The armorial bearings, however, borne by the Pierrepoints of Holme-Pierrepont, from Robert de Pierrepont, who married Annora Manvers (as appears by a seal on a deed of Robert de Rasen and the said Annora his wife, to Robert, son of Henry Pierpoint, whereon is the figure of a woman habited in a coat of the arms of Manvers, viz., six annulets, holding in her right hand a shield containing the arms of Pierpoint, viz., a lion rampant semée of cinquefoils, and in the left the shield of Rasen;<sup>3</sup> and also by two deeds of Sir Robert de Pierpoint, dated 11 Edward II. and 2 Edward III., to which are affixed seals with the lion and cinquefoils), down to the present day, *Argent semée of cinquefoils gules, a lion rampant sable*; and also it will appear by the later Pierpoints of Hurst, as evidenced by the altar tomb in the church, and the shields on the carved oak ceiling, were not adopted till long after the chequy chief had been in use, probably by the father of Sir Robert, who married Annora Manvers, and who may have married a Clifton, a Nottinghamshire family,<sup>4</sup> whose arms resemble these in all but tinctures.

<sup>1</sup> In a window of the chancel of Dewsbury Church, Yorkshire, the manor of which belonged to the Warrens, is the usual coat of *chequy or and azure*, and also *argent a bend gules and a bordure goboné or and azure*. Also in the windows of Kirk-Burton Church were formerly these shields:—1. *Chequy or and azure*. 2. The same with *a bordure argent*. 3. *Argent a bendlet gules and bordure compoy or and azure*.—Watson's *Earls of Warren*, i. 10.

<sup>2</sup> In the *Testa de Nevill*, Sir Robert Bonet, Knight, who is a witness to the deed quoted, conveying "Randells," is

recorded as owner of Wappingthorn, in Steyning. This family and the Bonwicks bore *chequy or and gules, a chief azure*, and the same with variations. This was probably adopted on marriage with a Pierpoint. The name of Bennet would seem to have become the modern spelling of this family, of whom many particulars may be found in Cartwright's *Rape of Bramber*.

<sup>3</sup> Visitation of Notts, 1596-1614, Harl. MSS., 1555, p. 43.

<sup>4</sup> Gervase de Clifton, who lived 30 Edw. III., married, first, Margaret Pierpoint (*Baronetage*).

We now resume the narrative of the descent of the manor. Sibilla, the hieress of Sir Simon de Pierpoint, married Sir Edmund de Ufford, Knight, a member of an ancient family. His son, Sir Robert de Ufford, who died in 1400, left two daughters and cohieresses, who carried the ancient inheritance of the Pierpoints to their respective husbands, Sir William Bowett, Knight, who married Joan or Amy, and Richard Bowett, who married Ela.

The Bowetts are said to be an *ancient* Cumberland and Westmoreland family; but all that we can learn of their antiquity in those counties is, that Thomas Bowett, subsequent to the reign of Edward II., married one of three cohieresses of Le Brun, who had lands therein.<sup>1</sup> It is probable that they came in with the Conqueror, though their family name does not appear in Domesday, nor for three centuries afterwards in any published public record; for Ordericus Vitalis (iv. 158) mentions Robert Boet as archer to Richard De L'Aigle; and in a charter cited in the *Gallia Christiana* (xi. 336, Appendix), dated 1217, the fee of Boet is mentioned, and also Roger Boet.<sup>2</sup> They emerged from obscurity, evidently through wealthy alliances, about the same time as the Wakehursts and Dallingridges in our county; and their fame seems to have been equally as shortlived, and to have ended, as it began, by female heirs.

The descendants of Richard Bowett and Ela cannot be traced, except conjecturally, and only partially. In the chancel of the church of Hurst is a mural monument to the memory of Elizabeth, wife of John Thorp, of Cudworth in Newdigate, Esq., who died *æt. suæ* 29, A.D. 1624. On her monument are the arms of Bowett, *Argent three stags' heads caboshed sable*. This is, doubtless, the John Thorp who occurs in the Subsidy Roll, 19 Jac. 1 (*Sussex Arch. Collections*, IX. 82) as the largest taxpayer in Hurst; and according to the pedigree in Berry's *Sussex Genealogies* (p. 348) he was grandson of John Thorp of Cudworth, who married a daughter and heir of — Bowett. A John Bowet of Bookham-Magna, in

<sup>1</sup> Banks's *Baronage*.

<sup>2</sup> A pedigree of Bouet, from the sixteenth century, is to be found in Hozier, *Armorial de la France*, their arms being

three boars' heads in pale; and there is an Admiral Bouet at the present time in the French navy.

Surrey, occurs as one of the gentry of that county, 6 Henry VI., who might have been son of Richard Bowett and Ela. A moiety of the property of the Pierpoints then seems to have passed from the Bowetts to the Thorps, and from the Thorps to William Saxby, Esq., of Lingfield, who married Ann, daughter and heiress of the aforesaid John Thorp and Elizabeth his wife,<sup>1</sup> who was a daughter of Sir Anthony Culpepper, of Bedgebury; but what constituted this moiety cannot be identified.

The other moiety, comprehending the manor, demesne lands, and Danny, passed into the family of Dacre, through the marriage of Sir Thomas Dacre, son and heir of Sir Thomas Dacre, of Gillesland, with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir William Bowett and Amy Ufford. Joane, their daughter and heiress, married Sir Richard Fienes, who became Lord Dacres *jure uxoris*. Thomas Fienes, Lord Dacre, was his grandson and heir, being son and heir of John Fienes, who died *vita patris*. On the death of this Thomas, on the 9th of September, 35 Henry VIII., an extent was taken of his manors and lands, the particulars of which are as follow:—

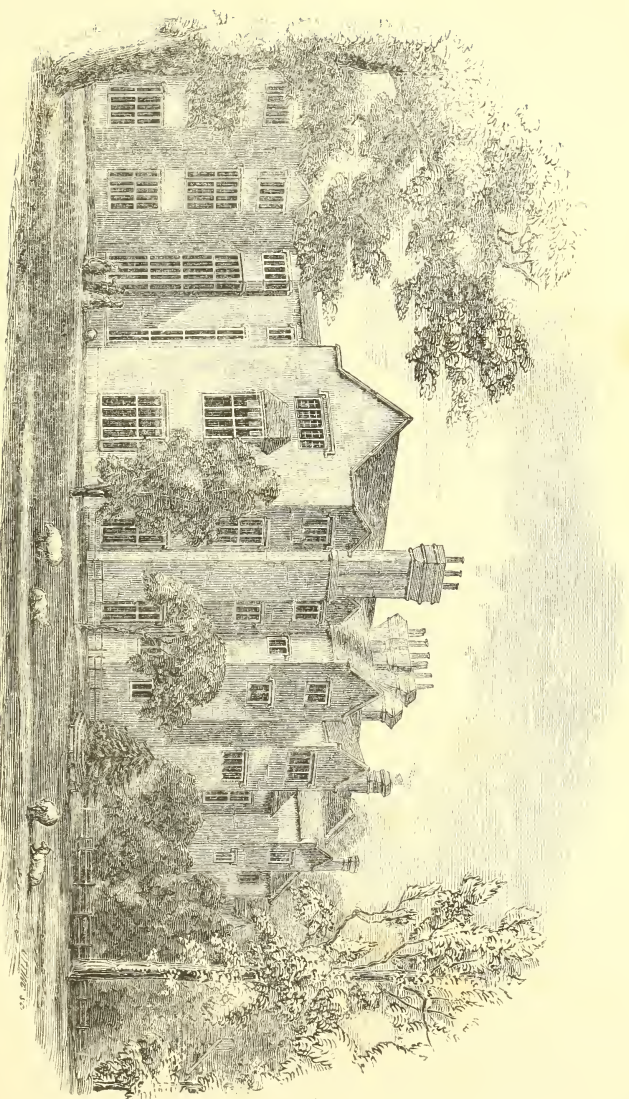
|   |     |    |                |
|---|-----|----|----------------|
| Manor of Wrentham, of the annual value of . . .     | £77 | 19 | 10             |
| Manor of Ewhurst, ditto . . . . .                   | 31  | 12 | 1              |
| Manor of Buckholt, ditto . . . . .                  | 23  | 6  | 8              |
| Manor of South-Berwyk, ditto . . . . .              | ..  | .. | ..             |
| Lands and tenements called Knights and Dolhams, do. | 10  | 0  | 0              |
| Compton-Monceux, ditto . . . . .                    | 17  | 6  | 8              |
| Manor of Herst-Monceux, ditto . . . . .             | 137 | 13 | 6              |
| Manor of Herst-Perpoude, ditto . . . . .            | 50  | 0  | 0              |
| Manor of Westmeston, ditto . . . . .                | 24  | 4  | 1              |
| Manor of Street, ditto . . . . .                    | 20  | 8  | 8              |
| Hundred of Buttinghill, ditto . . . . .             | 0   | 0  | 0 <sup>2</sup> |

This large annual rental, however, was subject to the payment of considerable debts and annuities. Thomas Fienes was found by the Inquisition to be his grandson and heir, of the age of nineteen years, being son of Thomas Fienes, who died *vita patris*. This young nobleman, however, only five years after, met with an ignominious end, having been executed for a murder committed in a fray in Sir Nicholas Pelham's park, at Laughton, the particulars of which need not be repeated here, as they are narrated in the full account of the family, in

<sup>1</sup> Preface to Thorpe's *Registrum Roffense*.

<sup>2</sup> Burrell MSS.





DANNY—FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

From a Photograph by Sir T. Maryon Wilson, Bart.



vol. iv. of our *Collections*, in the paper on “Hurstmonceaux and its Lords.” Gregory, son and heir of this unfortunate young peer, succeeded to his father’s property and honours. He was the last Baron Dacre of the name of Fienes, his sister and heir carrying that dignity to her husband, Henry Lennard, from whom descends the present owner of the title. And now, after an uninterrupted continuance for 500 years, an end is put to the hereditary succession of the manor of Hurst, and the estates that seemed to have always clustered around and to have passed with that inheritance. By deed dated the 24th of January, 1582, Gregory Fienes, Lord Dacre, and the Lady Anne, his wife, conveyed to George Goring, of Lewes, Esq., the manor of Hurst-Pierpoint, and the park and grounds called Danny Park and Hurst Park, with the royalties of the hundred of Buttinghill, and all their other estates in Bolney, Twineham, Slaugham, Newtimber, Cuckfield, Worth, West-weston, Street, Newick, Ditchling, Albourne, Chailey, Lindfield, Ardingly, and West Hoathly, for the sum of £10,000.<sup>1</sup> This transaction is thus noticed in the parish register:—  
“1582. Mr. Goring, Esq., did take possession of the manor of Hurstpierpoint.”

This cessation of the reign of a long race of lords, who could boast of inheriting the blood and possessions of the first Norman owner of the soil, must have been looked upon by the minor proprietors and inhabitants of the day as the commencement of a new era in their annals and associations. Probably the last Sir Simon de Pierpoint was the last resident lord; for it is doubtful if the Uffords or Sir William Bowett resided at Hurst; the latter was buried, at least, elsewhere. And the stately castle of Hurstmonceaux was, we may be sure, preferred, except for an occasional visit, to the more humble manor-house of Hurst. This, we know, stood immediately north of the church, for the foundation walls, of great thickness, were some years since discovered there; but as it is not mentioned in the survey taken of the manor in 12 Elizabeth, which notices that “Hurst Park was on the north side of the church,” it had probably been suffered to go to decay after the Dacres and Fienes’ came into possession. This circumstance probably induced the new owner, in carry-

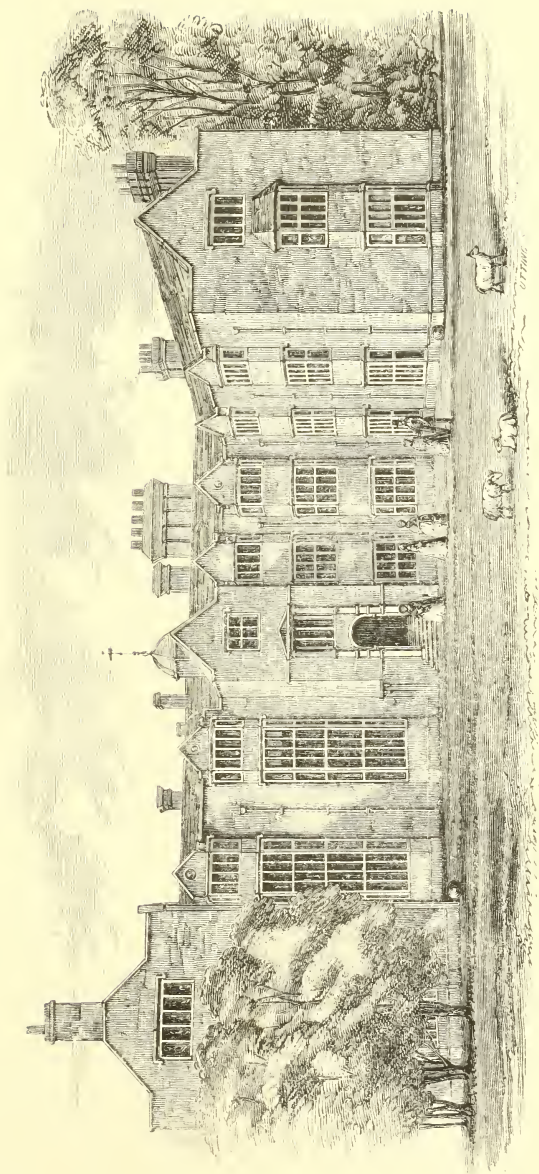
<sup>1</sup> Burrell MSS.

ing out his intention of residing on his estate, to build the new manor-house in a situation of more sylvan seclusion and greater distance from the village—considerations that in the more intellectual and refined age of Elizabeth seem, for the first time, to have been studied. Thus in a few years the villagers and tenants were gratified to find a resident proprietor amongst them; and must have been amazed at the magnificence of a mansion that could not have been matched in any neighbouring parish, and that must have excited the envy and admiration of every squire in the county, even of the builders of Wakehurst and Gravetye, of Paxhill and Street-Place, and whose only rival for miles round, and that a later period, could have been what was undoubtedly once the splendid residence of the Coverts at Slaughtam.

12 Elizabeth, a Survey was taken of the manor, wherein it is stated that Herst Park was on the north side of the church, one mile and a quarter in circuit, and contained 80 head of deer, and 18 antlers. The pannage was worth five pounds *per annum*. There was also a pond of two acres, containing two hundred carp and tench, fit for the lord's house. Herst Park, afterwards and now called Little Park (though long since disparked and divided into enclosures), is depicted as existing in the reign of James I., on the map of Sussex published in Speed's *Thesaurus*, as also southward the park of Danny. The old house at Danny, and the park, are thus described in the Survey:—

“A fair mansion-house of timber, where the keeper lieth, who hath the custody thereof, the same being moated, two parts with water, the other part dry. The house and scite within the moat, 180 feet long, and 80 feet broad. The entry of the house on the east, at a porch containing 12 feet long, and eight feet broad, of four stories; the hither story used for a lodging, newly built, and so entering the hall, lyeth on the south, 43 feet long, and 24 feet broad, having no other story; at the highest end is a fair parlour, 28 feet long and 20 feet broad, of two stories, the lower story has two fair bay windows, with transoms, embowed with timber-work, containing 21 lights, 7 below each transom, each window containing 10, and nine feet long, adjoining to which are certain other edifices, used for lodgings, of two stories, having a





DANNY—EAST FRONT.

From a Photograph by Sir T. Maryon Wilson, Bart.



kitchen with scullery and larder, and an outhouse of two stories, all covered with tiles in good repair, and on the south side, half a furlong from the house, is a spring of water, always continuing but slow, but with little charge may be carried to the house. The park is paled; there have been impaled of the lord's demesnes within five years, 100 acres, called Broomfields, Danny Lands, and Bablands, wherein burrows for conies are now made. The parks are  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in circumference, well covered with oak timber. The herbage by the year, besides feeding 300 head of deer. The pannage is worth in a mast year, £6. 13s. 4d. In the park are 40 deer of antlers, 260 rascals [lean deer], and 40 couple of conies."<sup>1</sup>

The "fair mansion-house of timber"—for "fair" it evidently must have been—was probably a hunting-seat built by one of the Dacres; and, though not apparently from decay, but being unsuitable to the tastes and requirements of the new owner, was razed to the ground, and gave place, about 1595, to the present grander mansion, built of brick, and somewhat to the east of the old building, whose site is said to be marked by a difference in the verdure of the grass.

The Park of Danny was enclosed by the last Sir Simon de Pierpoint, who in 1355 received from the King a license, "*includere boscum suum de Danehich et dominica sua vocata Danye in comitatu Sussexiæ, sic ei concessum per comitem Surriæ.*"<sup>2</sup>

The builder of Danny, George Goring, Esq., of Ovingdean, was son of Sir William Goring, of Burton, Knight, and by Anne, daughter of Henry Denny, Esq., of Waltham, in Essex, had a son of the same name. This second George Goring was bred in the Court, under his father's care, one of Elizabeth's gentlemen pensioners, and was placed in the household of Henry Prince of Wales, by his father, James I., to whom he became a familiar companion, and by whom he was knighted in 1608. Buckingham prevailed on Charles I. to raise him to the peerage; in 1629 he was created Lord GORING of Hurstpierpoint; and in 1645 was advanced to the dignity of EARL OF NORWICH, which had then lately become extinct by the death without male issue of his maternal uncle, Edward Denny, the first and last of his name by whom the

<sup>1</sup> Burrell MSS.<sup>2</sup> Cal. Rot. Pat. 28 Edward III.

title had been borne. He married Mary, daughter of Edward Neville, Baron Abergavenny, by whom he had a son, George Goring, whose strange exploits, eccentric genius, and eventful life, are fully narrated in *Lodge's Portraits*,<sup>1</sup> which contains a portrait of his father. He died without issue in the lifetime of the latter, whose death took place in 1662, when he was succeeded by his second son, Charles, who also dying without issue, with him the titles of Earl of Norwich and Baron Goring became extinct.

The extravagance of Colonel George Goring obliged his father, the Earl of Norwich, to mortgage his estate, and at length to sell it. Peter Courthope, Esq., of Cranbrook, in 1652, became the purchaser of Danny, together with the manors of Hurstpierpoint and Horndeane.

By whom or when the demesne lands, called Little Park, were first alienated does not appear; but in 1644 this estate was sold by Sir William Juxon, of Little Compton, Gloucestershire, to Anne Swaine, of Hurstpierpoint, whose son, Richard Swaine, of Horsham, gentleman, 22 Car. II. disposed of it to Thomas Marchant, of Albourn, yeoman, in whose family it remained till recently, when it was purchased by Mr. C. Smith Hannington, of Hurstpierpoint and Brighton.

In the reign of Charles II., however, the manor, or a part of it, came into the possession of Sir John Shaw, of Eltham; and the late Sir John Gregory Shaw, Bart., sold it at the end of the last century to the late William John Campion, Esq.

The purchaser of Danny Place was of a family long settled upon the confines of Kent and Sussex, of which numerous branches existed in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, although now, but one remains in those counties, that of George Campion Courthope, Esq., of Wyleigh, who resides in the mansion which he and his ancestors have occupied for three centuries and a half; anterior to this period (that on which they settled at Wyleigh) the family had long resided in the immediate neighbourhood, and so early as the reign of Edward I., Adam de Courthope, William de Courthope, and

<sup>1</sup> An abridgment of his biography will be found in the *History of Hurstpierpoint*, before quoted.



Peter de Courthope, were amongst the principal inhabitants of the adjoining parish of Wadhurst.<sup>1</sup>

The numerous branches of the family, originally settled at Cranbrook, have all become extinct in the male line, the last of them having been Alexander Courthope, Esq., of Sprivers in Horsmonden, who died in 1779, *æt.* 82.

A brother and great-uncle of the purchaser were both individuals of considerable note in the time at which they lived. James Courthope, his great-uncle, was Dean of Peterborough in the reign of Queen Mary, and is notorious for his connection with Bishop Bonner, in his persecution of the Protestants, although under Edward VI. he had been a great favourer of the Reformed Religion, the defender of Peter Martyr, and the friend of Jewell; his friendship with the latter eminent man must have continued after his forsaking the party which he at first upheld, for we are told that Jewell, when in Switzerland, dreamt that one of his grinding teeth fell out, and that on the morrow he told it to Peter Martyr, who said he would hear of the death of certain of his friends. Jewell noted the day and hour; and from his next letter discovered that his friend and patron, Dr. Courthope, had died at the same hour in which he had dreamt the dream.

Nathaniel Courthope, brother of the purchaser, was amongst the earliest of those adventurous spirits who proceeded to India, as pioneers in the conquest of the vast empire now under the dominion of the English crown. In 1616, he left England as commander of two ships, the *Swan* and the *Defence*, established a factory in the Banda Islands, and gallantly held his position there in spite of every effort made by the Dutch to dislodge him, till slain in battle with these, his constant enemies, in October, 1620.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> From Thomas Courthope, of Courthope in Goudhurst, third and youngest son of the first settler at Wyleigh, descended a branch resident at Wadhurst, from which branch is descended William Courthope, Esq., *Somerset Herald*, who indirectly has been a valuable contributor to the publications of this society, and has furnished these particulars and the annexed pedigree of his family.

<sup>2</sup> This connection with India was probably owing to his relative, Sir George Cour-

thope, of Whiligh and Leadenhall Street, who was Commissioner of Alienations, and knighted at Whitehall 1641. This Sir George had a son, another Sir George, who was also of Whiligh and Leadenhall Street, and was M.P. for Sussex and East Grinstead at the Restoration. From him descended, in unbroken lineal succession, six more George Courthopes, the present George C. Courthope, Esq., being the eighth of the name. His father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, all married

The estate of Danny, at the time of its enjoyment by the Courthopes, shorn of the manor and advowson, and not comprehending many surrounding farms and contiguous properties, which by comparatively recent acquisitions have made it more compact and extensive, was again destined, after the lapse of about three quarters of a century, to pass into the possession of another family. Peter Courthope, Esq., grandson of the first proprietor, dying in 1724, at an advanced age, without male issue, his only surviving child and hieress, Barbara, carried his inheritance to her husband, Henry Campion, Esq., of Combwell, ancestor of the present proprietor, William John Campion, Esq.

This alliance was the occasion of the first introduction of the Campions into Sussex; though in the time of Charles I., as appears by the Subsidy Roll, a family of that name resided at Broadwater, probably an offset of that stock who were settled at Champions, or, as it is written in Budgen's *Map of Sussex* 1724, Campions, an estate in West Grinstead. The Campions of Danny had for some generations been seated at Combwell, in Kent, whence came Sir Henry Campion, his brother, the gallant Sir William Campion, who was slain at Colchester, and his son, Sir William Campion. The Campions of Combwell were a junior branch of the Campions of Campion's Hall, in Essex, which estate was carried by an heiress into the family of Mathew, of Stanstead, in Sussex.

The arms of the Campions of Combwell and Danny are *Argent, on a chief gules an eagle displayed or*; which, though not the ancient arms of the family, must have been borne by them at least as far back as the time of Edward Campion, of Campion's Hall, in Essex, which would be at the end of the fifteenth century, as the Mathews' of Stanstead quarter that coat in the Visitation of Sussex. The ancient coat borne by them, as blazoned on the sepulchral monuments of the family in the Danny chancel, were *Azure fretty argent, on a canton of the last a fleur-de-lis or*; but as depicted on Budgen's *Map of Sussex*, the fretty is charged with ermine spots, the arms of the Champaignes of Leicestershire being *Or fretty sable, on each joint a cross crosslet fitchée of the first*. For it must be observed

that the name has been variously written, viz., De Campania, Champagne, Champion, &c. The family under the former appellation flourished from the time of Henry II. for several generations, in knightly rank, in the county of Kent; branches of equal pretensions being settled from very early periods in Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Essex, in which latter county alone the family seems to have survived the period of the Wars of the Roses, and to have kept to the English orthography of the name, Campion, and sometimes Champion. The name in any form does not appear in Domesday Book, though there is no doubt the family came in with the Conqueror.<sup>1</sup>

As no account of the Norman or French origin of the family has hitherto been published, it will not be altogether out of place to supply it in this paper.

Chesnaye-Desbois, in his voluminous *Dictionnaire de la Noblesse*, art. *Champagne*, thus speaks of the origin of that house:—

“HUBERT, sire d’Arnay, might have been a cadet of the ancient Counts of Maine. Such, in fact, is the opinion of Abbé Le Laboureur, in the second volume of his *Additions to the Memoirs of Castelnau*. He was living 980-5-97, and died before 1002, during the reign of King Robert, son of Hugh Capet. His wife was Eremburga, or Ermengarde, lady of Viher, daughter according to some, according to others niece, of Alberic, Sire de Montmorency, Constable of France. She was married in 997, and had for her dowry from Fulke-Nerva, Count of Anjou, her cousin-german, the estate of Viher, situate on the confines of Anjou and Maine, which comprehends the barony of Champagne, the first in Anjou, with the seigneuries of Peschesval, Avoise, Bailleul, and St. Martin de Parcé, which the descendants of Hubert D’Arnay have constantly possessed, down to John, lord of Champagne, in 1576. Eremburga remarried in 1002, Hervé de Sablé. Her son,

“HUBERT II., named Rasorius, after Hervé de Sablé, who was so styled, and in whose household he was educated, was

<sup>1</sup> As a full pedigree of the Campions of Danny has been published in Horsfield’s *History of Lewes*, Berry’s *Sussex Genealogies*, and in Vol. X. of *Sussex Arch. Coll.*,

it is unnecessary to reproduce it in this paper; it is also given in the *History of Hurstpierpoint*, 12mo, 1837.

killed at the battle of Pontleroy, 1016. He married Ildeburga de Beauvoir-Mayenne, a younger daughter of Isamberg de Beauvoir-Mayenne, sovereign lord of Beaufort de Pethiviers, in Beauce. By her he was father of

“HUBERT III., who founded, in 1059, the priory of St. Leonard, near Durnetal, the castle of which he received from the Count of Anjou. He abandoned the surname of D’Arnay, to take that of Champagne. He married, in 1080, Elizabeth de Mathéfelon, lady of Mathéfelon, in Anjou, who required that the eldest son should take the name of Mathéfelon, the younger ones that of Champagne. By her he had HUBERT IV., called the ‘illustrious Hubert de Champagne,’ from whom descended a long line of distinguished descendants.”

The following is an abridgment of Desbois’ account of the Norman family of Campion, as contained in vol. xiii. (Supplement):—

“This is an ancient Norman family. Du Moulin mentions a Sir Nicolas de Campion, Knight, who, in 1096, accompanied Robert Duke of Normandy to the Holy Land. La Roque, in his *Histoire de la Maison de Harcourt*, mentions a Mahy de Campion, and others of the same name, who in the fourteenth century had the honour to preside at the Exchequer of their province.

“One of the principal branches of this house now existing is that of Campion, of Montpoignant, near Elbeuf, in Upper Normandy, and which estate belonged to them, from father to son, from Sir William de Campion, Knight, seigneur d’Esquaquelon and of Thiussimé, who married, in 1480, Françoise de Montpoignant, heiress of that property. This branch is now represented by three brothers.

“The branch of St. Martin de Percy, in Lower Normandy, of which the present representative has but three daughters, has existed from 1300, when William de Campion married the heiress of that property; but he has a cousin-german of the same name, lord and patron of Buisson, Election de Carentan, and another, lord of Lengrie.

“The various branches of the family differenced their shields by a label, bordure, &c.; but all the existing branches bear *d’or au lion d’azur rampant et lampassé de gules.*”

The arms of the Champagnes of Maine were, according to



the *Dictionnaire Généalogique*, 3 vols. 12mo, Paris, 1757, *Sable fretty argent, on a chief of the last a demi-lion rampant issuant gules*. As these arms substantially were the ancient arms of the Champaignes and Campions of England, there can be little doubt that the Campions of Normandy were cadets of the Champaignes of Maine, the coat of the latter containing their lion rampant; and that the Campions of England came from either the main stock or the Norman branch, but probably from the latter.

At first sight, it might be presumed that this ancient and distinguished family sprung from the Counts of Champagne. Desbois, without the slightest authority, attributes to them the arms of the latter; but is totally silent as to their supposed derivation from that royal race. The *Dictionnaire Généalogique* begins its account of the family with an allusion to it, but does not pretend to connect them, and gives for their arms the fretty coat, as does also a more modern authority, De Courcelles. The account in Hozier (*Armorial de la France*) pretends to derive them from the Counts of Champagne, and attributes to them their arms, but without the slightest proof.

The fact is, the country whence the name is derived, and in which the estates constituting the barony are situated, is an open *champaign* country or district, and many places therein, as may be seen on a good map, are distinguished from others of the same name, *aux bois*, by the suffix *en champaigne*, as our Weald is distinguished from the Downs, and has, moreover, the signification of district, as Champaign d'Alençon, &c.

Desbois says that the name of Champagne, however, was first assumed by Hubert III., it is to be presumed not before his marriage in 1080. It may be, that the first mention of the family with that designation which happens to be met with is in the person of this Hubert; but its use must unquestionably have been much earlier, for the Campions of Normandy were evidently not descended from this Hubert, but from some earlier ancestor.

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## THE MANOR OF PAKYNS.

To complete the manorial history of Hurst, it now only remains to narrate the descent of the principal subordinate manor, that of Pakyns. This, if not existing at the Domesday Survey, must have been an early subinfeudation. There can be little doubt that it takes its name from Paganus, Sheriff of Sussex, 3 Henry II. (1157), who occurs as witness to a charter in the Lewes Cartulary, along with Robert de Pierpoint, Bartholomew de Kaines, Ralph de Chiltington, &c. A Paganus occurs in Domesday as under-tenant in Western Sussex, who may have been ancestor of the Sheriff. The manor of *Wickensands*, in Woodmancote, extends into the parish of Hurst. This word is compounded of Wyke and Sandes, which were either two manors or one manor of the name of Wyke, with the distinctive appellation of Sandes, from some owner of that name. For in the *Testa de Nevill*, Paganus de Mare is said to hold half a knight's fee in Sandys, of the honour of Warren. In the *Inquis. Post Mortem*, vol. 1, John de la Mare is said to have died seized of Wyke and Sonde; and by the same description, the property is recorded among the possessions of the family of Poynings, *temp.* Edward IV.<sup>1</sup> By the deed conveying *Randells (ut ante)* it appears that Randolph de Pierpoint held land in [the manor of] Wyke, doubtless the Wyke in question. These circumstances are brought together to show the connection of this Paganus with the Pierpoints, and to afford materials to assist in ascertaining its precise degree. *Temp.* Henry III., a charter of Walter de Legh (in the Lewes Cartulary) is witnessed by Walter Pakyn, Simon Pakyn, and Hugh Pakyn. A William Pakyn also occurs about the same time; a Simon Pakyn in 1304, and a Walter Pakyn in 1341. The Pakyns, it is probable, if not derived in the male line from the Pierpoints, were descended from them by a female ancestor. The name is met with as late as Henry V., when Thomas Pakyn of Chailey, constable of the hundred of Street, is mentioned as having Richard Hyder, of Westmeston, in his custody, for murdering Richard Okley.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Coll. Top. et Gen.*

<sup>2</sup> *Inquis. ad. quod damnum*, p. 374. In a Subsidy Roll, *temp.* Henry VIII., the

names of Roger and Richard Pakyn occur in the hundred of Street.

No owner after the Pakyns' can be ascertained till the time of Edward VI. Richard Holden, of Herstperpoint, yeoman, in his will dated and proved 1553, recites that he enfeofed Thomas Luxford, whom he mentions as his father-in-law, and another, with his manor of Pakyns. He left three daughters and cohieresses, Mary, Agnes, and Joan, who were all very young at his death. Agnes married John Fienes,<sup>1</sup> of Claveringham, who died May 12, 5 Car. I., possessed of the manor of Pakyns (as appears by the inquisition taken at East Grinstead on his death), leaving John, his son and heir, aged six years and upwards. John Threele, of Bexhill, son of William Threel, also married Ann, daughter of Giles Fienes, of Arlington, and sister of Edward Fienes, father-in-law of Agnes Holden, remarried the latter, after the death of her husband, and thereby acquired the manor of Pakyns; for his descendant, Lawrence Threel, of Lewisham, Esq., in 1675, makes a settle- of the estate, whereby certain annuities are, *inter alia*, secured to his brothers, Henry and Maurice. The next known owner is Richard Scrase, of Pangdean and Hurstpierpoint, grandson of Tuppin Scrase, of Blatchington, who by his will (1730-3) leaves the manor of Pakyns to his grandson, Richard Whitpayne, by Mary Scrase, his daughter and heir, who in 1705 married at Clayton, Richard Whitpayne, of Hurstpierpoint. Mr. Thomas Butcher was the next owner, who died March 12, 1767, *æt.* 58; from whose heirs the estate was purchased by Mr. Philip Soale, who died in 1780, and whose trustees sold it to William Borrer, Esq., grandfather of the present owner, William Borrer, Esq., of Henfield.

## ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The earliest ecclesiastical record of this place that we have after that of Doomsday, is that in 1291, the church, with the vicar's portion, was taxed at £13. 6s. 8d.

In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 28 Henry VIII., the following valuation is made:—

|   |      |    |            |
|---|------|----|------------|
| Rectory—clear value per annum above reprisals | £ xv | ix | iiij       |
| Portion of tithes belonging to Lewes Priory   | .    | .  | xiiij iiij |

<sup>1</sup> In Berry's *Sussex Gen.* his father Edward is erroneously said to marry Agnes Holden.

Bishop Bower's Visitation took place in 1724 ; and the following relates to the living of Hurstperpoint :—

*Patron*, Sir John Shaw, of Eltham, Knt., Bart.—*Rector*, Jeremiah Dodson, A.M., instituted in Feb. 1701-2.—Six bells, one a little cracked.—The chancel repaired by the rector.—Mr. Litchford, some time rector, gave £100 to purchase land, the rent to be divided amongst ten industrious persons with large families.—The parsonage-house rebuilt by the rector.—An annuity of £4 given by Mr. *alias* Dog Smith to the poor.—100 families, of which two are Quakers, and one Anabaptist.—*Glebe Land*, about five acres, including the parsonage garden.—A portion of tithes, granted to Lewes Priory,<sup>1</sup> now in the hands of Mr. Richard Whitpayne, of Hurstperpoint, about £24 per annum.

| Date of Induction. | Rectors.                                | Patrons.              |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 31 May, 1397       | John Eyles (resigned)                   |                       |
| 2 Nov. 1402        | John Welles (exchanged<br>for Ardingly) | Richard Bowett        |
| 4 Sept. 1408       | William Dumbrell                        | The Bishop (by lapse) |
| 3 June, 1413       | William Urry                            | Sir William Bowett    |
| 7 July, 1440       | Thomas Hammond (died)                   |                       |
|                    | Wm. Stanesmore (resigned)               | Sir Thomas Dacre      |
| 3 Jan. 1440-1      | William Wynton                          | The same              |
| 1478               | { Thomas Legard                         |                       |
|                    | { Robert Barry (died)                   |                       |
| 21 June, 1513      | Richard Idon (resigned)                 |                       |

<sup>1</sup> This was taken from the following estates, and was two parts in three of the tithe corn :—

|   | Acres. |
|---|--------|
| Danny lands . . . . .   | 250    |
| Two closes of land, adjoining the Fox-Hole pond . . . . .     | 25     |
| Randell's, <i>alias</i> Randolph's fee . . . . .              | 10     |
| The Barr's Breath . . . . .                                   | 22     |
| The Owbreath, <i>alias</i> Wanbarrow . . . . .                | 60     |
| Three closes, heretofore parcels of Wanbarrow . . . . .       | 15     |
| Pacon's garden,—the Broomfields } . . . . .                   | 6      |
| The Lyes, <i>alias</i> Leewith } . . . . .                    |        |
| The Peaseroft, <i>alias</i> Peas Garden . . . . .             | 10     |
| The Bushes, <i>alias</i> Court Bushes . . . . .               | 72     |
| The Pitts, <i>alias</i> East Garden . . . . .                 | 24     |
| Rickmans . . . . .  | 35     |
| Hurst Park, <i>alias</i> Little Park . . . . .                | 130    |
| (Hay in lieu of corn) Haboys, <i>alias</i> Hautboys . . . . . | 75     |
| The Culver Croft . . . . .                                    | 3      |

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The tithes from these lands were possessed by the owners of Pakyn's estate, until the Rev. Dr. Dodson, the late rector, purchased them of Mr. Soale's executors, and annexed them to the living.

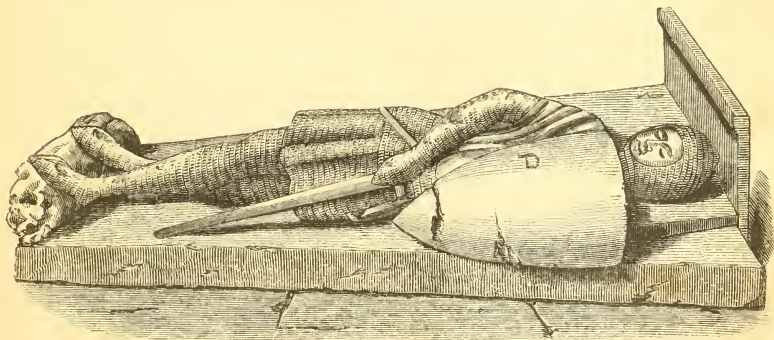


| Date of Induction. | Rectors.                       | Patrons.                   |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 24 Dec. 1513       | Thomas Duckley                 | Thos. Fencys, Lord Daere   |
| 5 March 1545,      | John Savage, clerk (died)      | The King                   |
| 4 July, 1561       | Thomas Michell                 | Gregory Fynes, Lord Daere  |
| 12 Oct. 1593       | John Snell, clerk (died)       | George Goring, Esq.        |
| 13 May, 1607       | Chris. Swale, S.T.B. (ejected) | George Goring, Esq.        |
| 1645               | Leonard Lechford (died)        |                            |
| 30 Jan. 1673-4     | Minhardes Shaw (died)          | Sir John Shaw, Bart.       |
| 25 Feb. 1701       | Jeremiah Dodson (resigned)     | Christopher Todd           |
| 4 Feb. 1736        | Christopher Dodson (died)      | Sir John Shaw, Bart.       |
| 9 Sept. 1784       | John Dodson, D.D. (died)       | Sir Edw. Winnington, Bart. |
| 18 Sept. 1807      | J. Kenward Shaw-Brooke (d.)    | The same                   |
| 18 Jan. 1841       | Carey Hampton Borrer           | Nathaniel Borrer, Esq.     |

The old church is supposed to have been built by Simon de Pierpoint in the time of Edward III. Mr. Hamper thinks the only relic of the church mentioned in Domesday is the font, which is very ancient.

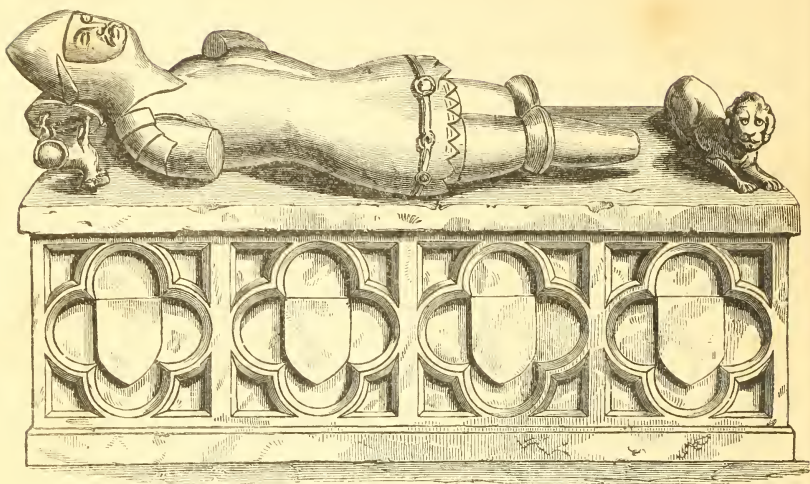
"The existing edifice," to use Mr. Hamper's words, written thirty years ago, "consists of a nave with gallery at west end, south aisle and gallery, a small north transept, and two chancels; that which ranges with the south aisle is called the Danny Chancel. At the west end is a substantial tower containing six bells, a clock, and a set of chimes (but this last harmonious musician, through age and infirmity, is now silent), above which rises a wooden shingled spire of considerable height.

"The roof is curiously ornamented with various devices, carved in wood, of lions, eagles, fleurs-de-lis, keys, arrow-heads, portcullises, true-lovers' knots, crowns, circular arches, compasses, cinquefoils, and the arms of the Pierpoint family.



"Under an arch in the Danny Chancel is the effigy of a Knight Templar in chain armour, with his long and taper

sword on his left side, his plain shield placed over his left shoulder.



“In the same chancel was an effigy in stone of a warrior, represented in plated armour of the fourteenth century, his head resting on his helmet, visor lifted up, at his head a lion, at his feet a dog. It had been gilt, and the gilding appeared fresh in many places, and the colours, red and green, were vivid in various parts; at the head of the tomb was a shield of arms which appeared to be *Or, a chief gules*. There are also slight traces of a *lion rampant*. This would seem to indicate that the effigy represented Simon de Pierpoint, who died *temp.* Edward III., and whose arms were *Argent, a lion rampant sable, semée of cinquefoils*.<sup>1</sup>”

In the Burrell MSS. is an extract from a letter of the Rev. Mr. Beard to Sir William Burrell, dated “Danny, May 3, 1777,” in which, speaking of the two stone effigies, he says:—

“There are no arms upon either, though there have been upon the monument surrounded by iron rails, but being only emblazoned, not engraved, they are obliterated.—N.B. On taking down the side of the pew which obscured the altar part of the monument, I observed the third shield from the head to be *a lion rampant, arg.*; and on examining the figure minutely there appears to have been depicted on the breast

<sup>1</sup> The engravings are from drawings obligingly furnished by the Rev. C. H. Borrer.

*an eagle displayed gules.* I have some suspicion that the figure and the monument on which it rests originally belonged to different persons."

"When Sir William Burrell visited this church some years ago, he was anxious to know the name and rank of the warrior who was deposited in the tomb; in consequence of which, some boards, &c., that were placed before it were removed by his orders, when three shields were discovered upon one side of the tomb; but unfortunately, to the great disappointment of that eminent antiquary, the arms and colours were so entirely defaced that nothing could be discovered of what family he was."<sup>1</sup>

The Rev. Mr. Beard says, tradition assigns the aforesaid monument to the founder of the church, who also gave name to the parish; with which Sir William Burrell is inclined to coincide.

At the extremity of the wall which divides the chancel, is a vacant space, which appears as if intended for an effigy of the saint to whom the church was dedicated.

There is a piscina and stone seat on the south side of the chancel, representations of which and the font were given by Mr. Hamper in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1806, as also an east view of the church. There is a good drawing of the church in Sir W. Burrell's collection, and a coloured engraving on a map of Hurstpierpoint published some years ago. The present handsome edifice was erected about fifteen years ago, from designs of Sir Charles Barry.

Some short account of other families connected with Hurstpierpoint, not hitherto mentioned, may appropriately conclude this paper.

The WHITPAYNES were a family of considerable note in the time of Queen Elizabeth; one of them contributed £25 for the defence of the kingdom during the Spanish invasion. A Captain Whitpayne and a Lieutenant Whitpayne, of Hurstpierpoint, are noticed as officers of the trainbands in the time of Charles I.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the LUXFORDS flourished in the parish, as a wealthy and numerous yeomanry

<sup>1</sup> *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxv. page 1112.

family. It is probable that this populous Sussex race derived its name from Loxfield, an extinct parish in Buttinghill hundred, and which gave name to the hundred of Loxfield-Dorset. Persons of the name are mentioned in the Subsidy Roll. *temp.* Edward III.

The family of NORTON possessed property in the parish from the time of Elizabeth, and perhaps earlier, to the end of the last century, and bore the rank of gentry, sealing with a coat of arms (three swords ending in a point). There was a family of this name, which might have been akin, in West Sussex, in the fifteenth century, a deed of one of whom was found in the church chest of Portslade, and is given in Cartwright's *Bramber Rape*, to which was attached a seal with armorial bearings.

The family of WICKHAM at one time occupied a good position among the yeomanry of the parish, and the name is still common. It is scarcely doubtful that they derived their name from the Wickham (now styled Clayton-Wickham and Hurst-Wickham) in Domesday Book, which was held under William de Warren, by the family of Wattville, from whom they may be descended; and as the latter family bore two chevrons for their coat armour, which was the basis of that of William de Wykeham, it is not improbable that the ancestry of that celebrated personage might be found in the early Wickhams, a clue worthy the attention of genealogists in the elucidation of a much-controverted and obscure subject.

A branch of the ancient and wide-spread Sussex family of BEARD, of the rank of gentry, flourished here for several generations. In later times they lived at Mansion House, in Hurst Street, the property and residence of the late Richard Weekes, Esq., F.S.A.

The connection of the family of DODSON with Hurstpierpoint has subsisted for five generations—from the Rev. Jeremiah Dodson, rector, to the present John George Dodson, Esq., M.P., who is a considerable landowner in the parish, and son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Dodson, Knight, Judge of the Prerogative Court, Dean of Arches, and formerly M.P. for Rye, who lies buried in the church.



The family of BORRER<sup>1</sup> have now for several generations had considerable interest in, and been prominently connected with, Hurstpierpoint; before which they flourished, for two centuries at least, in the neighbourhood of Horsham.

There are several early wills of the family at Chichester. George Boorar, of Warnham, was buried there, 1570. His eldest son, Hamlett Borer, was progenitor of Mr. Hamlett Borer, who recently alienated the family property there. From a second son, William, descended his great-grandson, William Borer, of Rusper Place, who had two sons, 1. William Borer, M.D., of Rusper, now represented by his great-grandson, William Borer, Esq., of Crowhurst Place, Surrey, and William Borer, Esq., of Park Crescent, London; 2. John Borer, of

<sup>1</sup> The name of Borrer, or, as it was originally spelt, Borer, is formed in the same way as Fenner, viz., at Fenn; Grover, viz., at Grove; Croucher, viz., at Crouch, &c. Bore is a Saxon word signifying Hill. A family styled De Bore, or Atte Bore, according to the rank of the parties, and eventually Bore or Boare, resided at Bore Place, in Chiddingstone, in Kent, as high as the time of Henry III., whose armorial bearings were *gules a boar passant argent* (vide Hasted's *Kent*, 8vo, ed. iii., 152-221). In the Visitation of Kent by Benolt, Clarencieux, in the College of Arms, is a pedigree of Bore, of Rochester, Gravesend, and Oxenham, Berkshire, of six descents; probably a branch settled in Sussex, though the first of the name met with in this county is as early as those of Chiddingstone, William Atte Bore, occurring as witness with Richard de Pierpoint, and Ralph his brother, to a charter of Gilbert de Ockley, temp. Henry III. Thomas Atte Boure was M.P. for Horsham, 1320, who was, perhaps, ancestor of the Borers, who were so early settled in that neighbourhood. Temp. Edward III., Robert Atte Boure occurs in a Subsidy Roll for the hundred of Framfield, and William Atte Boure and John Atte Boure, for the hundred of Hartfield; and 14 Edward IV., John Bower, jun., of Hartfield, occurs in a fine. John Bower and Alice his wife, in 1383, founded a chantry, which was formerly at the end of the north aisle of the church of Pagham, in the rape of Chichester (*Dallaway, and Inquis. P. M.* iii. 53. We have seen that one form of the name is Bower: this word, in Saxon, has the meaning of Chamber, and, as a

personal name, would be equivalent to Chamberlain; though this official origin would not seem to be so probable as the local one, when we consider that at the period of the origin of surnames, the French word *chambre* was commonly, if not invariably used, and the consequent present prevalence of the surname Chambers. The word Bower may in one instance be traced to an origin, that without explanation would appear far-fetched and absurd. Temp. Richard II., there was a manor called Bower Hall, in Horseheath, Cambridgeshire (Lysons's *Camb.*). The family of Boures held land in this parish at that period (pedigree, Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. 5937, p. 63), and probably gave name to the place, and not *vice versa*; for temp. Edward I., we find the name in the county, in the person of Roger Borers (*Hundred Rolls*, ii. 375), who occurs also in the county of Bucks (*ibid.*). Now, this orthography is unique, and obviously a corruption. What may be its source we will inquire. In the latter county flourished, at an early period, the knightly family of Borard. William and his brother Roger de Boseroard (*sic*) at the Domesday Survey, jointly or singly held the manors of Clifton, in Bucks; Stathern, in Leicestershire; and Oakley, in Bedfordshire. A descendant, Simon de Borard, was owner in 1166. In the thirteenth century the family ended in an heiress. (Lipscomb's *Bucks*, iv. 105, and Nichols' *Leicestershire*, ii. 306, where the pedigrees are wrong in stating that Sir Simon de Borard came in with the Conqueror, for which there is no authority, the first of that name known living a century after). The name is clearly a *crasis*

Rusper, whose second son, John Borer, was ancestor of the Borers of Ditchling; and whose eldest son, William Borer, purchased Pakyns manor, and married, in 1750, a cohieress of the only remaining Sussex branch of the Kentish baronetical family of Hardres or Hards, of Hardres Court. William Borrer, his eldest son, inherited Pakyns manor, and was High Sheriff of Sussex, 1801; John Borrer, the second son, married a coheiress of the Hamlyns of Sunt, in Lindfield, whose great-grandson, a minor, John Hamlyn Borrer, the third of that name, is his representative. William Borrer, Esq., who died 1832, left three sons. 1. William Borrer, Esq., of Barrow Hill, Henfield, F.R.S., F.L.S., whose eldest son, William Borrer, Esq., of Cowfold, J.P., D.L., and F.L.S., has issue

of Boseo-Ruald, or Bosco-Ernald; in Domesday we have Bois-Herbert and Bois-Norman, and we are reminded of Scott's Brian de Bois-Gilbert. That Bosco or Bois-Ernald is the original form of the name is the most probable. In the College of Arms is recorded an old coat of arms as that of Bora, viz., two bars and a canton; these being the bearings of the knightly family of De Bosco or De Bois, as early at least as the thirteenth century. Chesham-Bois, in Bucks, derived its distinctive name from this family, to whom the manor belonged *temp.* John or earlier; and Ernald de Bois founded Bitlesden Abbey, in that county, in the reign of King Stephen. Bowrah, in many Sussex parish registers, is or was the synonyme for Borer. Bora, therefore, from what we have seen, may well have been once Borard. It is true the arms of Borard do not resemble those of De Bois; but there are sufficient reasons for believing the early identity of the families. Ernald was the Christian name for several generations of the De Bois family (Ped. Nichols' *Leicestershire*, iv. 102, and ii. 365). Ernald de Bosco occurs in 1131, in the *Pipe Roll* for Leicestershire. An Ernald was a considerable tenant in that county at the Domesday Survey, *inter alia*, in the parish of Newbold-Verdun, in which is a small hamlet called Brascote, but anciently *Brocardescote*. As Boscroard is one variation of the name, Brocardes may consistently be another. The family of De Bois, at an early period, had considerable possessions in Essex. An Ernald occurs several times in the Domesday for that

county, as also William de Boseo, who, on the hypothesis advanced, would be identical with William de Boscroard. "Ernald" occurs also in the Devonshire Domesday, where the family of Boys subsequently flourished; and is met with twice in West Sussex: in the one case as holding two hides in Graffham; and in the other as tenant of the manor of Stokes. In the *Liber Niger* of 1166 (omitted in Dallaway) John de Bosco is returned with three others as holding one knight's fee of the Bishop of Chichester, and William de Bosco as tenant of half a knight's fee under the Earl of Eu; whilst Ernaldus Pineerna and Ernaldus de Hamfeld (Henfield) were also under the feudal dominion of the Bishop of Chichester, and were probably descended from the Ernaldus of Domesday. In the adjoining county of Kent the well-known, wide-spread, and ancient family of Boys were settled at an early period; and *temp.* Edward IV., or previously, Simon de Boys held land in the episcopal manor of West Wittering, in the rape of Chichester (Dallaway). The feudal chiefs of the Borards in Bucks, and of the successors of Ernald in Sussex, were the potent family of De Albini. It will be seen it follows as a corollary from the reasoning based on the foregoing facts, that the arms of De Bosco and Bora must have been borne at or before the Conquest; and it will also be seen that the family of Borer of Warnham, John Bourer of Pagham, and Thomas Atte Boure, M.P. for Horsham, may as reasonably be descended from an ancestor of the Borards and Bois' as from any other person.

William Borrer; 2. John Borrer, Esq., of the Manor House, Portslade, who has issue; and 3. Nathaniel Borrer, Esq., of Pakyns Manor, and patron of the advowson of Hurstpierpoint, whose son, the Rev. Carey Hampton Borrer, M.A., is rector, and whose eldest son is Cary Hampton Borrer, an officer in the Rifles.

ARMS—as borne by William Borrer, Esq., being a variation of the arms of his mother, Barbara Hards, and confirmed by the College of Arms to his descendants—Azure a lion rampant ermine, holding in his forepaw an auger proper, debouched by a chevron argent charged with three escutcheons of the field, the centre one having a white rose. CREST—a stag's head erased proper fretty argent, holding an auger in his mouth. MOTTO—*Fide labora*.

The family of WEEKES,<sup>1</sup> for nearly a century, has been closely connected with the parish. Richard Weekes, Esq. (descended from Richard Weekes, living at Ewhurst, in Sussex, in 1640, who was progenitor of Henry Weekes, Esq., sculptor to the Queen) married Charity, sole heiress of the Rev. William Hampton, rector of Plumpton, descended from a brother of Christopher Hampton, Archbishop of Armagh, and from six clergymen who held the livings of Bletchingly,

<sup>1</sup> The Saxon word *Wyke*, a village, alone and in composition, has furnished a name for numerous localities in England, and, consequently, for numerous families. The names Wyke, Wykes, Wix, Wickes, Weekes, &c., are all thus derived. The manor of Wyke, in Worplesdon, Surrey, was held at the Domesday Survey by Pigot. The family of Wyke of Wyke flourished there, records prove, as early as temp. John. A.D. 1166, William de Wike held a knight's fee in Kent; and Hugh de Wyke, one in Devonshire (*Liber Niger*). The latter was progenitor of the ancient family of Weekes, recorded in the Visitations of that county, who bore for arms, *Ermine three battle-axes sable*. It is probable William de Wike was his brother, and was of the family of Wyke, of Worplesdon, who were doubtless descended from Pigot. The allusive and earliest arms of this latter family were three axes, which would make it highly probable that the Wykes, descendants of Pigot, were ancestors of those Weekeses

whose device was the same. Gerard de Wike of Kent occurs in the *Testa de Nevill*, temp. Henry III.; and the name is frequently met with in deeds and other documents at subsequent periods, though not sufficiently connected to form a pedigree. It is probable that the chief line of the Wikes of Kent had ended in an heiress before the period of the heraldic visitations, as the name is not to be found there; and that the three axes, if borne by them, were adopted by their representatives, very possibly the Halls of Kennington. The Weekeses of East Sussex were, two and three centuries ago, very numerous, and most of them it is probable descended from the Kentish race. Richard Weekes, of Mountfield, temp. Elizabeth, was one of the principal ironmasters of the county. The Weekeses of Westfield were settled there several generations, and ended in an heiress married to a Broomfield. Other families of the name lived at Northam, Peasmarsh, Wadhurst, &c.



in Surrey; Worth, Plumpton, or Street, in Sussex. By that lady he had issue Richard Weekes, Esq., F.S.A., and Hampton Weekes, Esq., M.D., who by Sarah, daughter of William Borrer, Esq., sheriff of the county, left Richard Weekes, Esq., of Hampton Lodge (representative of the Hamptons); Frederick Weekes, Esq., of Bolney Lodge; George Weekes, Esq., of Carey Hall, deputy lieutenant of Sussex; and Rev. F. A. Weekes, rector of Aston-upon-Trent, Derbyshire. The family bear for arms, *Ermine three battle-axes sable* quartering Hampton, Carey, and Mace; *crest*—an arm in armour embowed holding a battle-axe.

The MARSHALLS<sup>1</sup> are an old Sussex family: a branch in more modern times settled at Hurstpierpoint. William Marshall (son of John Marshall) of this parish, and of Oaken-dean in Cowfold, married Ann, daughter of William Borrer, Esq., the purchaser of Pakyns, and had issue William and John. The latter was rector of Ovingdean, as was also his son John. William, who died 1837, had issue William, of Bolney Place, Esq.; Elizabeth, who married Frederick Weekes, Esq., of Bolney Lodge; and Mary, who married Richard Weekes, Esq., F.S.A.

<sup>1</sup> Geoffry (de Bee-Crispin) le Marshal, mentioned in Domesday Book, a presumed member of the family of Le Marshal who owned the fief of Venoix in Normandy, in the eleventh century, is supposed to have left two cohieresses: one marrying Robert de Venuz (or Venoix), the other Gilbert le Marshal. The latter is presumed to be identical with Gilbert Norman, sheriff of Surrey and Sussex, and brother of William Fitz-Norman, the Domesday owner of Combes, in Sussex, and ancestor of the baronial family of Kilpec. Robert de Venuz is supposed to have been another brother. John Marshall, grandson of Gilbert, was sheriff of Sussex, as was also

his brother and heir, William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke. It is highly probable that one of this family gave name to the manor of *Marshalls*, in Maresfield: at the end of the fourteenth century lived William Marshall, of Maresfield, whose daughter and heiress, Alice, married Nicholas Selwin, progenitor of the Selwins, of Friston. In the thirteenth century the Marshalls were considerable landowners in Kent. They also spelt their name Marescal; and there is little doubt that the family of Maseall in Lindfield were descended from them. Their arms were six *fleurs-de-lis*, which were substantially the bearings of the Venuz' of Normandy.



# PEDIGREE OF BOWETT.

THOMAS BOWETT; — One of the three  
after Edw. II. *jure uxoris*, coheirs of  
lord of lands in Westmore- — Le Brun.  
land and Cumberland.

Thomas Bowett. 10 Rich. II., a fine was levied between Henry Bowett, Clerk, then Archdeacon of Lincoln, and Sir Robert Parynyng, whereby the manors of Blackhall, Staynton, and Bocharaby, in Cumberland, were settled on — Parynyng in tail, remainder to Thomas Bowett, senior, and Margaret his wife, in tail. (Parkins's *Norfolk*, ix. 421.) — Rich. II., Sir Adam Parynyng, Knt., died seized of these manors.

Sir William Bowett, — Joan; —  
of Wrentham. A prisoner d. & coheir  
at the battle of Beauvé, in of Sir Rob.  
France, 22nd March, de Ufford;  
9 Hen. V., 1421: bar. at  
buried at Langley. Langley.

Elizabeth; — Sir Thomas  
da. and heir. Dacre.

Joane, da. and heir;  
*ux.* Sir Richard  
Fines;  
*jure uxoris*  
Lord Dacre.

Sir Henry Inglose,  
of Inglose, in Loddon,  
Norfolk; married before  
10 Hen. V., 1422. Will  
dated 20th June, 1451;  
proved 4th July: to be  
bur. at Horsham Priory,  
Norfolk.

Richard — Ela; d. & coh.  
Bowett. : of Sir Robert  
: de Ufford;  
: died 1400:  
: bur. at  
: Wrentham.

John Bowett, of Bockham Magna; one  
of the Gentry of Surrey, 6 Hen. VI.

— Bowett. Edith; d. of J. Bowett, of Surrey; ob.  
10 Sept. 1444; *ux.* Wm. Newdigate, lord  
of Harefield. (Burke's *Commoners*.)

— Bowett.

— d. & h. of — John Thorp, of Cudworth,  
— Bowett. | in Newdigate.

Henry Bowett, Archdeacon  
of Lincoln; Bp. of Bath and  
Wells, 1407; Abp. of York:  
ob. 1423. A handsome monu-  
ment to his memory in the  
Cathedral there, with his arms.  
(Drake's *Eboracum*, p. 440.)

Sir Nicholas Bowett, Knt.,  
of Rippingall, co. Lincoln;  
represented a coheir of  
Zouche, of Haringworth.

Elizabeth, da. and coheir;  
*ux.* Sir Wm. Chaworth, Knt.,  
whose coheir Joan ob. 1507.  
(*Coll. Top. et Gen.*, part 32,  
pp. 340-60.)

ARMS.—Argent, three Stag's Heads,  
caboshed Sable.  
(On the Monument of Archbishop Bowett,  
and in Hurst-Pierpoint Church.)



(b) p. 84.

Gilbert de Warren;  
1088.  
(*Wace-Roman de Rou*, by  
Edgar Taylor.)

Roger de Warren.

Richard de Coutances,  
brother of Roger de Warren,  
1081; had eleven sons and  
four daughters.  
(*Ordericus Vitalis*, ii. 251,  
Bohn's edit.)



(c) p. 84.

Philip de Burnham de Warren held the manors of Burnham-Thorpe and Harpley, in the county of Norfolk, *temp.* Stephen; which were held by "Walter" at the Domesday Survey, under William de Warren. As Philip's wife held part of the manor of Harpley, it is probable she was heiress of Walter. A pedigree of the Burnhams is given in Gurney's *Record of the House of Gournay*: the heiress of one branch married a Gournay, and of another a

Calthorp; the latter bore a coat of which chequy was the basis, and the Gournays quartered two coats of chequy with differences.—Mr. Gurney thinks Philip descended from Reginald, son of William and Gundrada; but dates render this improbable, if not impossible. As the descendants of Philip bore the chequy coat, it was doubtless derived from marriages with cousins descended from Isabel de Vermandois, from whom that coat was obtained.



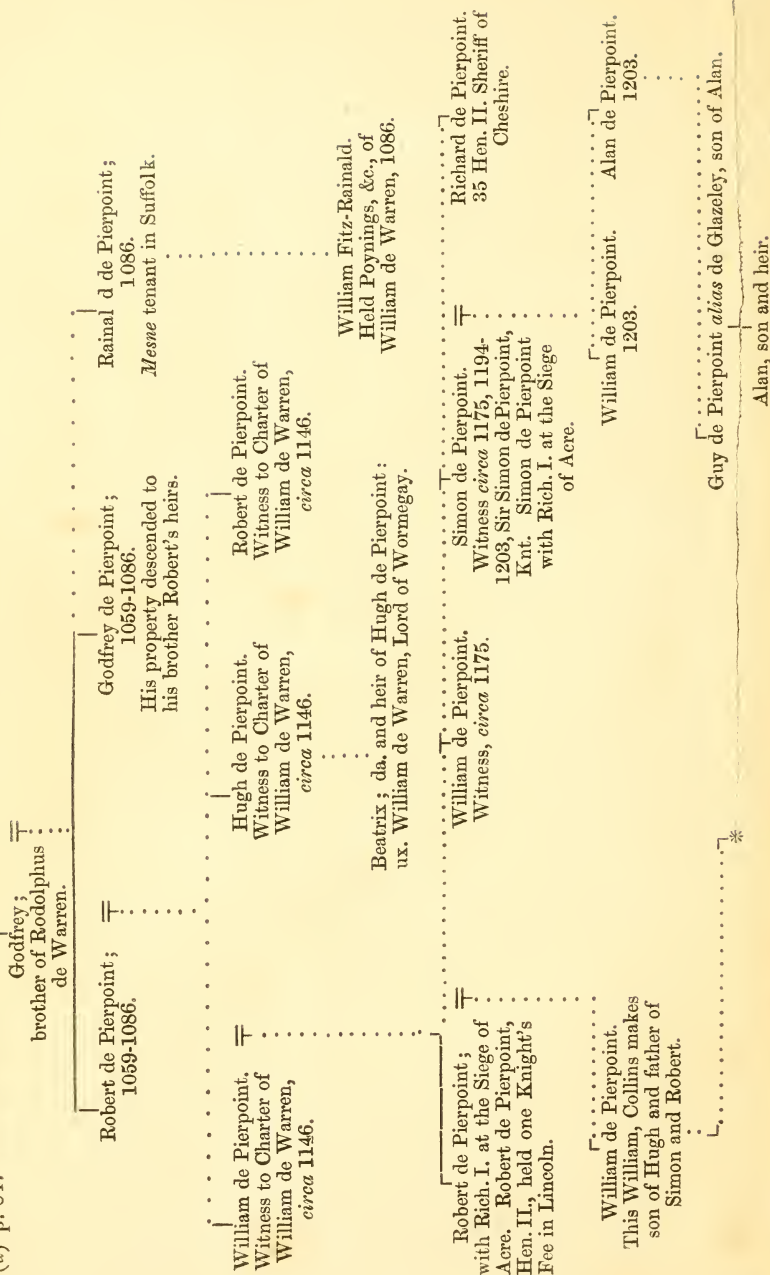
(d) p. 84.

Daughter, ux. William Fitz-Philip de Warren; living 1141-8; whose descendants, the Burnhams, bore chequy.

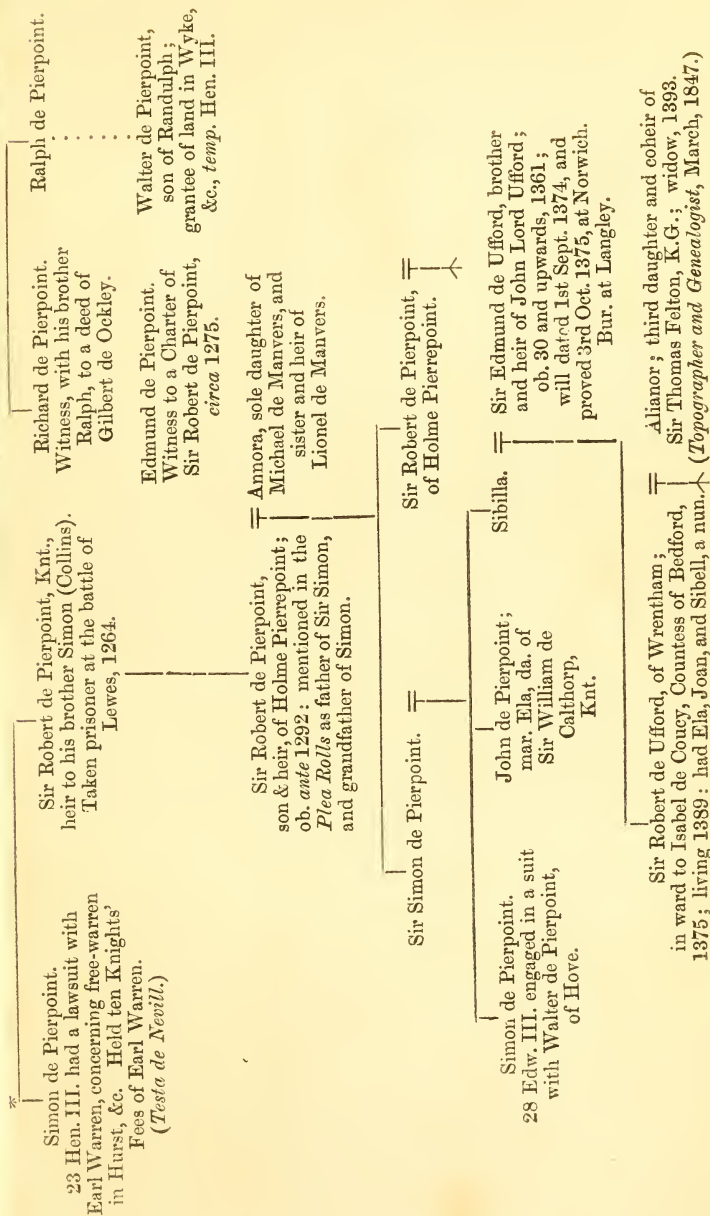
Daughter, ux. Reginald Fitz-Philip de Warren de Burnham; whose daughter and heir married — Gournay.



(a) p. 84.





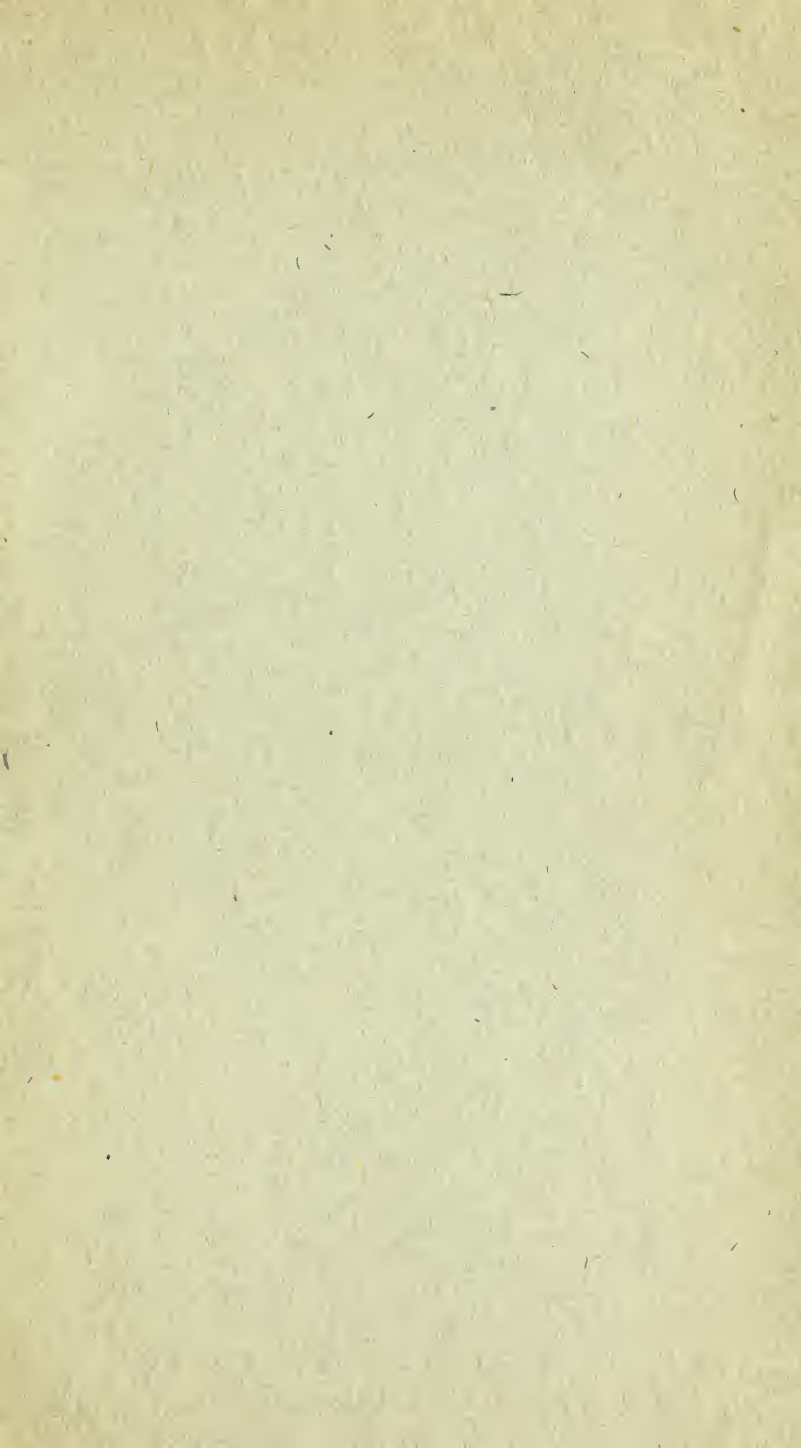














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